The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,929.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSI BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam-ship Company's Steamers Call.

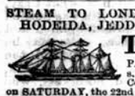
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 14 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, as above on MONDAY, the 24th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September 1877. Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877, at 4 P. M.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander ——, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 P.M., touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 25th September 1877, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie,

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 4, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail for LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE on or about the 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage to Kurrachee or Liverpool, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September 1877. Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS. Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-Plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(a) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st Sept.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(a) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	3916	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(a) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 P. M.
CWALIOR	2725	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct. do.
THIBET	2503	400	J. L. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 18th September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3,000	500	N. W. Hazelwood	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 18th September 1877.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL will be OPENED shortly.

JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 17th September 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

VERY FINE OLD PORT	Rs. 20	per dozen,
FINE OLD SOLERAS SHERRY	,, 20	do.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs. 22	0
,, Amontillado	,, 26	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	,, 50	0
Green Seal Champagne	,, 38	0
Red and Gold label Claret **	,, 11	0
,, ,, Pontet Canet	,, 20	0
,, ,, Sauterne	,, 14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	,, 38	8
,, Gautier Frere's	,, 27	0
Christiana Beer	Rs. 6-4 qts., Rs. 4	pt.

NOTICES.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay :

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Leasitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled ; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine ; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK"
MIXTURE.
The Mixture, *par excellence*,
MANUFACTURED DAILY,
Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4
Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS-EYE."
DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.
Re. 1 per ½ lb. Tin.

Mr. Neuberg has much pleasure in notifying fresh arrivals, in magnificent condition, of this most favourite Birds-eye.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.
Recommended to those who enjoy a pleasant full-flavoured smoke,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.
Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of Virginia.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUNDRIED HONEYDEW.
Re. 1 per ½ lb. packet.

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.

Golden Block, Finest Virginia	Rs. 3	Oper lb.
Honeydew	,, 2 8	,,
Bright Cavendish	,, 2 0	,,

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of 3 cases Mulls, 1 of Pop-guns, 2 of detonating crackers for ditto, 5 bags Rice, a quantity of Hardware, Glassware, Wines and Spirits, Tobacco, Medicine, empty Soda, Lemonade, and Tonic Water Bottles, single and double Barrel Rifles and Shot Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, 70 Rafters and other Miscellaneous Articles will be held at the Town Custom House, on MONDAY the 24th instant.

The sale will commence at 1-30 p. m., and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

N. ANUNT J. A. C.,
For Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
Bombay Custom House, 18th September 1877.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA (BOMBAY DISTRICT)—IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The ADVERTISEMENT, dated "Bombay, 18th September 1877," and signed "The District Committee," which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th instant, PURPORTING TO CANCEL at my request the POWER OF ATTORNEY held by me to act on behalf of the District, is NOT CORRECT, as I have never requested it to be cancelled, nor has it ever been cancelled ; and the Advertisement was inserted without my knowledge or consent.

W. TRANT,
The legally constituted Attorney of the Bombay District of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1877.

BOMBAY SAWMILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Sawmills Company (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p. m. for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1877.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th September 1877.

HALF ANNA NOTE PAPER.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER specially manufactured for THACKER & Co., a good CREAMLAID PAPER with square envelope, one sheet and one envelope weighing under Half a Tola.

Per 5 quire Packets	Rs. 1	4 0
,, 100 Envelopes	,, 1	4 0
Per ream (20 quires)	,, 4	0 0
,, 500 Envelopes	,, 5	0 0

Supplies are received every month, so that customers may always, depend upon having good fresh paper.

THACKER & CO.

THACKER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
Burnaby's Ride to Khiva. *Cheap Edition*	Rs. 5	0
Egypt as it is. By J. C. McCoan. 1 *vol.* 8*vo., with Map in Colours*	14	0
Hayes, Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners. *Illustrated.* Encyclopædia Britannica. *Ninth Edition.* Vols. I to VI. *each*	21	0
Moore's Family Medicine for India. *Second Edition*	7	0
Ringer's Handbook of Therapeutics. *Fifth Edition*	8	12
Schuyler's Turkistan. *Illustrated. Fifth Edition, 2 vols.*	29	0
Sterndale's Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range. *Illustrated*	14	8
Baker's Turkey in Europe. *Two Maps*	14	8
Johnston's Royal Atlas, 48 *Maps and Index. New Edition*, 1877, *Imp. Folio. Half Morocco*	90	0
Johnston's Handy Royal Atlas, 45 *Maps and Index. Imp. quarto. Half-morocco*, 1877.	37	0
Black's General Atlas, 56 *Maps and Index Folio*, 1877	45	0
Civil Procedure Code, Act X. of 1877, *with an appendix and a copious Index. Rs.* 3 *or Interleaved*	5	0
Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council of 1876. *Index and Contents*	7	0
Sleepy Sketches, or How we Live and how we do not Live. From Bombay	4	4
Wet Day Reminiscences. By Solwin. *Cheap Edition*	1	0
Hughes' Beloochistan. *Illustrated*	8	4
Supernatural Religion. *Vol.* III.	9	12
Marquis Wellesley's Despatches, a selection from, by S. J. Owen	16	8
Cope's History of the Rifle Brigade	16	8
Stubb's History of the Bengal Artillery. 2 *vols*	22	0
Burgess' Archæological Survey of Kattywar and Kutch, 1874-75. *Illustrated*	45	0
Transactions of the International Congress of Orientalists, 1874	14	8
Yules' Travels of Marco Polo *Illustrated. Second Edition*, 2 *vols*	45	0

THACKER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash... Rs. 3 8
BOX of 15 lbs., cash..... ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash ..... Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silver, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S., St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts, Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers ; Wholesale for Export from

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not withstand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief ; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO. BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ..... 10 to 15	8	
Overland Suits 25	0	
Warm Suits ..... 30 to 40	0	
Boys' Suits 10	8	
Overcoats and Ulsters from ..... 35 to 65	0	
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to 20	0	
Pyjamas 3	0	
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	8	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do 15	8	
Ladies' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from 2-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ..... 6 to 15	0	

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, medium warm ..... 9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ..... each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Maude ..... do	15	0
Resais or Quilts ..... 1-8 to	2	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ..... 12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	72	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	25	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 35 to	39	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..... 5 to	6	0

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags ..... 9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ..... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ..3-8 to	4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to 22	8	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to 22	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
Envilah Feather do	9	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattresses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps	1-8	2
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof Drill Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	1	8
Linen Collars per doz	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..	5	5
Warm Gloves	2	8
Children's Gloves ..... to	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	1	8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florellino	1	8
Sapogne Labs, per cake,	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best	2	12
Beach ..... 5-8 to	12	8

	Rs.	a.
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	1	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases..3-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	8
Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	3	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Rezein	0	12
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florellino	1	8
Sapogne Labs, per cake,	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best	2	12
Beach ..... 5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
,, Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko ,,
,, Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial ,,
,, Returns Tobacco.	Persian ,,	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	16	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk'sRegulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

Our various markets have been closed from Tuesday till to-day, inclusive, for the Parsee New Year holidays, so that Saturday and Monday last have been the only business days of the mail, and even then there was next to nothing done, the majority of people having made an entire holiday of the week.

The home advices received by telegraph in the interval have been a shade more cheerful—specially as regards Cotton—but at the present moment the attention of commercial people is more engaged upon, and our markets more influenced by, crop prospects in this country, than anything else. These, we are glad to say, still continue to show a steady improvement in this Presidency, and even in Madras a slightly more hopeful tone prevails. Already a slight diminution of the pressure of famine traffic on the railways is perceptible, and should next month give a favourable N. E. monsoon to Madras, we may hope for railway communication assuming something like its normal conditions before the new crops are ready to come forward.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 15th instant showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 4 lacs arising from withdrawals from the Government account of 9 lacs less a reduction in trade requirements of 5 lacs. These movements were not of sufficient importance to induce any change in the rates of discount and interest, and there is little variation in the state of the specie market. As regards future prospects, however, there is still a very general belief that Government requirements for famine purposes will maintain comparatively high rates, and as soon as business becomes a shade more active, an advance may be fairly expected.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling Exchange for last mail closed firm on the basis of 1s. 8 15/16d. for demand Bank drafts, and 1s. 9d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and these were still the quotations on Saturday. On Monday however, owing to advices from home of a reduction in the amount of Council drafts to be offered on Wednesday from £265,000 to £200 000, a decidedly firmer feeling was apparent, and an advance of 1/16d. was established in Bank Paper, and 1/16d. to 1/8d. in Private Bills. The market has since been closed for the holidays, so that Monday's rates must be given as the closing quotations, viz :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9⅛, 6 months' 1s 9 5/16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9⅛d. to 5/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9 7/16d. to ⅜d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 5/16d. to ⅜d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9⅛d. to 9/16d. per rupee. By telegraph we are this morning advised that only £200,000 in Council drafts were offered in London yesterday, of which £190,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £5.000 to Madras, at an average of 1s 8 33/4d., and £5,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·87d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8 13/16d. receiving 95 per cent. of the amounts applied for both in bills and transfers. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the reduced amounts offered, the rates were practically the same as obtained last week, and we may, therefore, look for the market opening somewhat easier to-morrow. Nor, so long as trade is so dull as it now is, can there be much hope of an important advance even if the reduction in Council drafts is continued, although later on when export business becomes more active, the effect would undoubtedly be to enhance sterling rates.

On Calcutta, there has been very little done this week, and rates are unaltered, say ¼ per cent. premium for demand and 60 days' sight, discount for 60 days' sight.

On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills may still be given at Rs. 219 per 100 dollars, but the quotation is quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The slightly improved feeling which we noticed when last mail left has been maintained up to the close of business for the holidays, and although transactions have neither been large nor numerous, values have further recovered ¼ to ½ per cent. in Fours and Fours-and-a-half. The improvement is partially due to easier money here and in Calcutta, but the main influence is unquestionably the better crop prospects throughout the country. People are now beginning to favour the belief that under the altered circumstances Government will be able to provide for all famine requirements by increased taxation and the balance of this year's loans, without resorting to a further loan next year, and if so, the position of Government Paper is certainly a shade more hopeful than it was with the possibility of a fresh loan in prospect. The state of affairs, however, is by no means such as to warrant expectations of an important rise. On this side we have still to see the result of the N. E. monsoon in Madras, while the war in Europe will continue to exercise a depressing influence until there ceases to be a possibility of England being involved. The latest quotations are :—Fours Rs. 93½ to Rs. 94; Four-and-a-half Rs. 94; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101⅛ to ⅞.

SHARES.—The two days' transactions in shares have been comparatively small, and in the majority of cases quotations are unaltered from those given for last mail. In *Banks* there has been almost nothing done, and rates are quite unaltered. Nationals remain at Rs. 108, Agras at Rs. 121, and Bank of Bombays at 362 per cent. premium. *Land* companies have been dull with a downward tendency, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings and Rs. 10 in Colabs. For *Spinning and Weaving* shares the feeling was weak to begin with, but slightly steadier again on Monday. An advance of Rs. 5 has taken place in Mazagon, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, and Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit; while we quote a decline of Rs. 50 in Alexandra Rs. 20 in Coorla, Rs. 15 in Albert Mills and Alliance, and Rs. 5 per share in Khatao Mucconjee. Of *Press* companies' shares very few have changed hands, and the alterations are confined to an advance of Rs. 15 in Sassoon and Rs. 50 in Scinde and Punjab, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussils. Amongst *Miscellaneous* shares the only movement to notice is a fall of Rs. 5 per share in Bombay Burmah Trading Company.

OUR PIECE GOODS market has not altered materially since the departure of last mail, transactions having necessarily been much restricted by the suspension of business for the holidays. From first hands the clearances are estimated at 500 packages, and from the bazaar as 600 packages in all, and the indents going forward have been comparatively light. The bulk of the transactions have been in 40-inch Grey Shirtings, for which the enquiry has been if anything a trifle more active, but in some cases slightly lower rates have nevertheless been accepted, stocks being so much in excess of the demand. This in fact continues to be the weak part of the market, and notwithstanding improved crop prospects and stronger accounts from home, it will, we fear, be sufficient to deter any upward movement gaining ground for some time to come.

IN TWIST there is virtually no change to notice. Sellers are perhaps a shade firmer in view of the home advices, but supplies are too large to admit of higher prices being established.

METALS.—*Copper*.—With a continuance of the former limited demand a further decline of As. 4 per cwt. has been established. *Yellow Metal* is dull and difficult of sale, but nominally unchanged in value. *Iron* as before is depressed by the heavy stocks on the spot, and we merely repeat previous nominal quotations.

COALS.—We have not heard of a single transaction during the week, and the market may be called unaltered, although the absence of sellers to arrive renders it if anything a shade firmer.

COTTON.—Owing apparently to very small receipts of New Cotton at the American ports, and probably also to rumours of possible peace negotiations in Europe, the Liverpool Market for the past few days has shown an amount of activity to which it has long been a stranger —large sales have been effected and prices have advanced 1/16d. to ⅛d. per lb. This has naturally exercised a strengthening influence on this market, and our quotations are advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy on the week. Comparatively active buying has taken place considering the holidays and the limited stocks available, the total purchases reported being about 4,600 bales, of which about 1,800 bales were for export, and the balance for local consumption.

The *clearances* for *sea* since last mail left have been 1,643 bales, making a total of 801,920 bales since 1st January, against 916,809 bales for the corresponding period last year. Owing to the holidays we are unable to give our usual comparison of receipts from up-country.

New Crop.—The reports from the districts still continue to show a steady improvement, and with the exception of Dholleras description, which can scarcely fail to be short, a good yield is generally anticipated. The favourite estimates of the probable exports for the first six months of next year still range from 100,000 to 150,000 bales in excess of the last season, but, as said in our last report, it is too early as yet to form reliable estimates.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission —

		Candy	₹ lb.
Full-pressed—			C. & F.
New Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	....Rs. 207 =	5 11/16d.
,, Omrawutee Good (nominal)	do.	.... ,, 202 =	5½d.
,, Do.	Fully Good Fair	do. .... ,, 198 =	5¼d.
,, Do.	Good Fair	do. .... ,, 195 =	5 5/16d.
,, Dholleras Good (nominal)	do.	.... ,, 203 =	5 9/16d.
,, Do.	Fully Good Fair	do. .... ,, 200 =	5½d.
,, Do.	Good Fair	do. .... ,, 196 =	5⅜d.
,, Do.	Fully Fair	do. .... ,, 192 =	5⅜d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—With continued light supplies the market remains firm at Rs. 7-2 per cwt., for clean parcels. *Rapeseed* the available stocks are insignificant, and the current quotation of Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 is to a great extent nominal.

WHEAT.—Arrivals of qualities suitable for export are limited in the extreme, and some small purchases have been made at former rates, say Rs. 40 to Rs. 41 per candy for best White, and Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 per candy for Mixed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MAHRATTA, 505 tons, Captain O. S. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mr. Da Santa, Capt. A. W. Baird, and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Korrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. L. A. Becheldew, Comr. Baker, and thirty-five deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Iris	Evens	Rangoon.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Mahratta (s)	Mitchell.....	Coast and C utta.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept			
16	British India	T ompson	...London, May 8.
	Clutch Merchant.....	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug 14.
	Charlotte Crcom ...	Auld	——, July 17

DEPARTURES.

Sep			
16	Madras(s).....	.....	.....
	Maud (s).....	.....	.....
	Pottiella (s).....	.....	.....
	Palm (s)	.....	.....
	Chamiela	.....	.....
	John Kerr	.....	.....
	Bride of Lorne	.....	.....
	Tiber	.....	.....
	Insure	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
15	Armenia	False Point.
16	West Stanley(s).....	Calcutta.
17	Paladin (s)	Calcutta.
	Madura (s)	Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Madura—From Rangoon—Surgeon Major Kearney, Mr A White, F Bas, Assist Apothy Marrow.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Africa—S M D Martin, Esq.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—140 cwts coir yarn, Joonas Tyeb and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—1 case shawls, Abdoola Remoo; 10 cases shawls, Hajee Shafedin Goolam Hussein; 25 packages hides and 10 bales seeds, P and O S N Co; 205 pieces E teeth, Munjeebhoy Goolam Hussein.

Agra s—3 0 cwts horns, W Nicol and Co; 25 bags sandalwood chips, Ruttonjee Manuckjee and Co; 27 bales hides, Mahamed Allana 21 bales hides, Gomer Hasham; 39 bales hides, Haje Taiub Ar oo; 12 bales hides, Mahomed Jumal; 21 pieces ebo y wood, F Abdoola; 2 cases F shells, Ahmed Hajee Esas; 15 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abd ola and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—7 bags linseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Blenheim s—110 bales cotton Remjee sas Luckmedas; 70 bales cotton, Shewbux Jursubux; 101 bal s cot on, Moolchund Khoosal; 57 bal s cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 52 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Jaitha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—3 cases peacock feathers, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Phillipps, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 8 h Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

Goss, Lieut, M dras 35th Regt N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

Nolan, Surg, Bombay M E, on sick leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Beasley, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 20.

Nolan, Surg, Bombay M E, on duty, to Poona.

Beasley, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Ootacamund.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 19.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—Sappers and Miners—Capt H Mellise, Staff Corps, to command a Company.

13th Regt N I—Lieut C B Down, wing officer, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Walker, proceeding on furlough.

16th Lieut Whittaker, 17th Foot, attached to the 12th N I, on probation, is transferred to the 20th N I.

Capt M F Cousemaker, Bombay Staff Corps, has completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and has been awarded a first-class extra certificate.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer, of the Bombay Unattached List, has been awarded the m dal with gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct, under the provisions of G G O No 647 of 1876 :—Serjt Instructor Stephen Jones, 1 I D Volunteer Corps. The gratuity is to be drawn and deposited as laid down in G G O No 475 of 1877.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

11th Foot—Lieut J Bowne, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

15th Foot (2nd Batt)—Major R L Dashwood, in extension to remain at Poona, from date of expiration of present leave for 30 days, m dical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Batt)—Lieut A J Adams, to Bombay, from date of departure to date of embarkation to proceed to England on medical certificate.

Lieut A J Adams, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 20.*)*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A Harden, General I st, Bengal Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut-Col H Watson, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is placed at the di-posal of the Government of India for employment as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow :—Lieut-Col C F Keays, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel T G Coles, Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of Government under the Judicial Department.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and sixty five days, from date of d parture after the 5th November next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1873, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Captain C F Hughes, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

The Rev A O Walsh, M A, having been appointed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Aden, vice the Rev W Jones, who is appointed Chaplain of Rajkot, visiting Bhuj.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Police Act, 1861, to nominate Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esquire, C S I, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

Mr Tatyaji Govind, Karkun in the office of the District Magistrate of Sholapur, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the S cond Class in the District of Sholapur.

Under the provisions of Clause 2 of Section 45 of Bombay Act No II, of 1874, the Honourable the Governor in Council has pleased to appoint the Su ordinate Judge at Satara to be a visitor of the District Jail at Kaira.

Rao Saheb Trimbaklal Shivlal to be substantive protem Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Rao Saheb Samukhram Navnidhrai, who se services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Cutch Administration.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Bapuji to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Erandol, in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath to be Second Class, Second Grade Subordinate Judge at Jalgaon, in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Ramchandra, Mamlatdar of Taluka Patan, in the District of Satara, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Satara District.

Mr W H Newnham, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave for ten days from the 10th inst

Lieut-Col T Coles to act as Railway Valuation Officer on the G a Railway Line from Bhusawal to Tiwa la and Cantonment Magistrate of Deola. Lieut-Col Coles is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872 within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali, and in the Taluka, Nasik, and Khandesh Districts.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Khan Bahadur Manekji Kavasji Entia, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kaira, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes in the Talukas of Borsad, Anand, and Thasra of the District of Kaira.

Rao Bahadur Tirmalrao Venkatesh, Honorary Magistrate in the District of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Dharwar.

Mr E Hosking, Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed two years' furlough, on medical certificate, from the 21st instant. He is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 12th to the 21 instant.

Rao Saheb Amardinamal Maganmal Vazirani, Mukhtyarkar of Shahbandar, in the District of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Kurrachee.

The Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 11th instant, to Mr Anandrao Shivram Prabhakar, Assistant Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

Mr H F Aston, C S, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Sholapur.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Deorao, District Deputy Collector of Kaladgi, is allowed three months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

Surgeon J T Welsh, M D, Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Guzerat Circle, has passed an examination in Gujarati.

The services of Mr F W Stevens are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Mr Purshotam Cooverjee having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to be an Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr W G Bayly, B A, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is transferred to Bombay as a temporary arrangement.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 15.*)*

Mr H A Mangles is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Lieut Col C F Keays, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Harris on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr W B Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in the Naga Hills, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified :—Capt F C Stewart, 4th September 1877.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as sub-tantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified :—Lieut Col T W B Bolding, C, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd September 1877.

Captain J A Miley, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, and Captain Hutchinson on leave of Captain C F Thomas, or until further orders.

Major H G Saunders, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieut D A A Macpherson, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—Directing Captain J G D Walker, Officiating Squadron Commander, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to assume command of the Regiment, vice Lieut-Col H Watson, on leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) J A Tytler, C B, V C, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Goorkha Regiment, urgent private affairs, for six months.

Leave of absence in India on private affairs is granted to Deputy Commissary and Paymaster Captain T B Dyn, Ordnance Commissariat Department, preparatory to his transfer to the pension establishment.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J Johnstone, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieut-Colonel J H W Osborne, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C F Keays, Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Surgeon A E E Stephens are, with reference to No ification in the Home Department, dated 4th day of September 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

The undermentioned Accountants are transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway :—R J O'Connor, Accountant 3rd grade. Mr J A Ellis, Accountant 3rd grade.

Messrs L O'Connel and R J Partridge are appointed to the Public Works Department as travelling Inspectors of Accounts on probation, with the rank of Accountant 3rd grade, and posted to the Central System of State Railways.

Mr C W Terrill, Supervisor 2nd grade, attached to the North Eastern System of state Railways, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Henry Captain D McLeod Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is granted furlough in India for 8 months.

Mr R J Pandolfi, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, who had been transferred to the Central System of State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway.

The following officers attached to the Central Provinces are transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on famine works :—Mr W F Newton, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade. Mr Oliver, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade. Mr K Culliford, Supervisor 1st grade. Mr C Well-, Supervisor 1st grade.

Mr O Caulk is appointed a Travelling Inspector of Accounts, with the rank of Accountant 3rd grade, and posted to the Holkar and Scindia State Railway.

Colonel R H Sankey, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in the Public Works Department, is appointed temporarily an Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

Major C C S Monerieff, R E, Superintending Engineer 2nd grade (temporary rank), is appointed, temporarily, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer 3rd class.

The following individual is appointed Travelling Inspector of State Railway Accounts :—Mr W B Yerbury, to the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, with rank of Accountant 4th grade, on probation.

Mr F W Richelieu is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr J W Hunter, Accountant 3rd grade, N W Provinces, is transferred to the Military Works Branch with the temporary rank of Accountant 2nd grade.

Mr J W Brassington, Executive Engineer 4th grade (temporary rank), Western System of State Railways, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, is transferred to Rajpootana.

Mr S Kiddle, Accountant 3rd grade, British Burmah, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Puttoh Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and F and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.—Part heard.

On Judges Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another Liquidators—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardaser and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

102-76—Jefferson and Payne—Nusgindass Hurjiwandass and others vs Brijputtondass Brijmohundass and others—Prescot and Winter.

613-74—Mr Fletcher—H Sallay Mahomed Hajee, &c, vs Robert Brown and others—Rimington, H. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

LONG CAUSES.

407-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mancherjee B Dawoojee and others vs Kepnerbai widow—Khunderao M.

401-77—Morshwer I—Heerschund Jaichund vs S W Anderson—Prescot and Winter.

313-77—J O Cama—Ebrahimjee Sulemanjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.

472-77—Shapoorjee and T—Lillodhur S vs Sayamabai and others—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

419-77—Mr Turner—Narayn Hurry and others vs Peeroo Mahomed—Macfarlane and Gilbert.

LONG CAUSES.

306-76—Mr Fletcher—Radhabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and another—Shapoorjee and T.—Part heard.

331-76—Mr Chalk—Nanabhai unpurrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee T and others—Pestonjee M.

421-77—Shamrao Bulwantrao Gunnesh and others vs Bai Jetoo—Macfarlane and G.

473-77—Lynch and Tobin—Hurjee Keswojee and others vs Doss Khoosal and Hearn C and L.

Act II—of 1874 Fletcher and Smith—In the matter of the Estat of William Andrew Rice, deceased, Margaret Griffith—Petitioner.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Jaitha Padamsey deceased—Lynch and Tobin—Mowjee Kalianjee Bhimsee Damsee, the guardian and next friend of Nanbai, widow of the said deceased.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 22nd, 6h. 26'0m. p. m.
Last Quarter..... 30th, 11h. 11'6m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sept.					
Fri. 21	Second Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 56	{ 10 59 m / 11 8 a	4 36 m / 5 5 a
Sat. 22	Third Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 55	{ 11 14 m / 11 38 a	5 8 m / 5 58 a
Sun. 23	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity	5 51	5 54	{ 11 30 m / ...	5 57 m / 5 51 a
Mon. 24	.....	5 51	5 53	{ 0 5 m / Noon.	6 4 a / 6 16 m
Tues. 25	.....	5 51	5 52	{ 0 37 m / 0 59 a	6 26 a / 6 44 a
Wed. 26	.....	5 51	5 51	{ 1 3 m / 0 53 a	7 6 m / 7 15 a
Th. 27	.....	5 51	5 51	{ 1 42 m / 1 20 a	7 40 / 7 49

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THIS CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—August 11th, at Gulabek, near Tehran, Persia, the wife of Henry M. Collins, a daughter.

FIRTH—September 17th, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Mr. A. C. C. Firth, Postal Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP—September 18'h, at Fort St. George, the wife of Captain William Wooldridge Dunlop, R. M.'s 67th (South Lincoln) Regt., of a daughter.

NIGHTINGALE—September 14th, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. E. Nightingale, of a daughter.

RANSFORD—September 16th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Captain C. Ransford Bhopal Battalion, of a son.

RICHARDS.—September 15th, at Goalundo, the wife of Vincent Richards, of a daughter.

WOOD.—September 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of E. P. Wood, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOURKE—August 14th, at Barrackpore, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Surgeon-Major Baldwin Bourke, aged 33 years.

CHILL—September 14th, at Delhi Ida May, the dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Chill, at aged 4 years.

HUTCHISON—August 10th At sea, on board the S S. City of Edinburgh, Helen L nder, second daughter of John Hutchison Calcutta aged 16 years.

HARLOW—August 31st, at Lydiacherra, William Harlow, aged 36.

ROSE—September 12th, at Simla 9 Edith Mary, the beloved child of Mr and Mrs. C. S. Rose, aged 2 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877.

LORD NORTHBROOK is reported to have said in the House of Lords that in time of famine the Government should strive to save life and should not strive after economy. This is a very natural view for the British public to take, when famine expenditure is a charge against the Indian treasury; we all know how charitable A feels, when he is helping B with C's money. But we did not expect that an ex-Viceroy, who in the main made both ends meet, would take this very heroic view of the situation. To us the financial phase of the famine question seems of great and lasting importance, though this view of the subject is now kept out of sight at home and has perhaps never been regarded at Madras. Lord Lytton in his letter on the charitable organisation question announced unmistakeably that general, perhaps heavy, taxation would be imposed on the people of India to meet the oft-recurring cost of famine relief. It has not yet been explained how this extra taxation is to be raised; the total sum required can hardly be much less than two millions a year; and if it is left to the local Governments to raise their quota as best they can, we suppose that they will raise part by a tax on the land and part by a tax on trading profits, although our own opinion most distinctly inclines in favour of an income tax, which would, or ought to, reach every person who has to contribute to the general expenditure of the Government of India. It will be a good thing for the public credit that the Government scheme, whatever it may be, should be published before India has to go again to the loan markets of Europe. The famine loan and the famine expenditure have temporarily depreciated our credit; and India can hardly hope to borrow money at her old rates until she shows that the famine expenditure of bad years can be met from the surplus revenue of years of plenty. Large as the famine expenditure of 1876-78 must be, we fear there is a tendency in some quarters to exaggerate its total. It has been stated that the additional expenditure on the Madras famine will, even if the October rains are propitious, reach fourteen millions sterling. Another writer estimated that the total famine charges, including loss of revenue, would reach twenty millions. It is, of course, impossible to foresee what may happen if the N. E. monsoon fails in Madras and if the spring crop of the North-West Provinces is lost as completely as the autumn crop has been. If the rest of the year should be as favourable as the past three weeks have been, then it is reasonable to expect that in Madras famine expenditure should cease by March next. In Bombay we hope that the famine will be over by December; and even in Madras there are signs that the worst is past, for the returns of the week ending the 12th Sept. show a decrease of 40,000 in the totals on relief; and the district reports show that the crops are reviving everywhere except in Madras, Salem, and Coimbatore. If the October monsoon is tolerably good, we are confident that the famine expenditure cannot reach either of the enormous estimates we have quoted. The fact that such estimates are current and are uncontradicted must affect Indian credit, and may enable speculators to reduce the rate at which the next loan will be taken. We have therefore investigated the matter, and will proceed to lay before our readers the best estimate we can frame.

For the Bombay Presidency Sir Richard Temple, who now sees the end of his difficulties before him, estimates the total cost of the famine, inclusive of loss of revenue, at Rs. 1,94,00,000. We have not heard that any final estimate has yet been furnished for the Madras Presidency. But it appears that—

	Rs.
The advances for famine expenditure up to the end of August, in the whole of the Madras Presidency, were about	3,50,00,000
The Board of Revenue took the probable loss of revenue, if the S. W. monsoon of 1877 were favourable, at.....	1,57,00,000
The Famine charges of the month of September cannot, with 2½ to 2¾ millions of people on relief, fall short of	6,00,00,000
While for the succeeding six months, October to March, the cost of famine relief cannot average much less than 35 lakhs a month, or in all about	2,00,00,000
To this will have to be added further loss of revenue, which may be in part collected in arrears, but which for the time will cause to the treasury a loss of.....	1,30,00,000
This gives a grand total of.....	8,97,00,000

or in round numbers about nine millions sterling for the Madras famine, and two millions sterling for the Bombay famine. The expenditure and loss of revenue on the Mysore famine will not fall short of 100 lakhs, or one million sterling; while the Nizam of Hydrabad will have either spent or lost by the famine in Hydrabad about an equal sum. Nearly half of the two millions spent on, or due to, famine in these feudatoryships may, in the first instance, come out of the British treasury; for both Mysore and Hydrabad will require loans for their famine expenditure. If matters turn out very unfavourably in the North-West Provinces and Rajpootana, then the bill may be larger. But so far as we are able to form an estimate, the total cost of the famine in Madras or Bombay will not exceed Rs. 11,00,00,000 (or eleven millions sterling); while British feudatories will spend or lose about two millions, out of which one million will for the present be lent by the British treasury. There may be some extra charges on account of extra pay to troops in time of dear prices; but this item cannot exceed a quarter of a million. Against the famine bill may be fairly set the net famine earnings of the Indian railways, of which probably £750,000 will be clear gain to the treasury

HIGH COURT—SEPT. 20TH.

(Before Sir Chas. Sargent, Judge.)

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PRESS CO. *vs.* THE APOLLO PRESS CO.

His Lordship delivered judgment on the exceptions taken to the Commissioner's report in this case as to the amount of profits the plaintiffs are entitled to claim from defendants for using Bruntoo's patent extractors in connection with their presses from February 1873 till June 1874, and so infringing the patent. The Commissioner had proceeded on the principle that what he had to ascertain was the difference, if any, between the profits made by the defendants while using the patent extractor, and the profits they might have made during the same time by using any substitute for the patent which they might have obtained. He therefore compared their receipts, disbursements, &c., for the period between February 1873 and June 1874 with those for a period of similar duration after the date of the Court's injunction restraining them from using the patent, and arriving at the conclusion that there was no difference, he reported that the profits arising from the use of the patent were *nil*. His Lordship's opinion was that a certain proportionate amount of the actual profits made by the defendants during the time when they used the patent extractor should be awarded to the plaintiffs, and that the Commissioner's duty was to ascertain the extent of such proportion. He therefore ordered the Commissioner's report to be sent back.

NON-FULFILMENT OF CONTRACT TO DELIVER SEED.

BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,—SEPT. 15.

(Before Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.)

GEORGE LOCKHART AND CO. *vs.* GHEERDHARILAL PUTTAYCHUND.

Mr. Jefferson, of Messrs Jefferson and Payne, appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, for defendant.

This was a case in which the plaintiff sued the defendant to recover from him the sum of Rs. 436 for damages for the defendant's breach of a contract, dated 20th September 1876, in not delivering linseed on the 15th April 1877, the date of delivery fixed by the contract. On the 12th April, before the expiration of the contract, Messrs. Lockhart and Co. gave the usual notice of the near approach of the day for delivery, and as to the remedies they would take in case of default in delivery.

The defendant contended that he was bound only to pay the difference in price between the contract rate and the market rate of the day on which the delivery was to be made—viz, the 15th April, and that as he, the defendant, had paid Rs. 150, the amount of that difference, in Court, the suit ought to be dismissed.

The plaintiffs contended that before the 15th April the defendant had asked the plaintiffs' agents to wait for some days after the due date of the contract, on the ground that he (the defendant) had not then the linseed, and by reason of this promise they delayed buying on the defendant's account until the 20th April, when linseed had gone up very considerably. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed for the difference between the contract rate and the market rate on the 20th April.

Mr. Gilbert took a preliminary objection to the form of the action, by which it appeared that the plaintiffs sued for breach of the contract which expired on the 15th April; whereas the damages now apparently sued for arose on a distinct subsequent verbal contract. Mr. Gilbert asked his Honour to dismiss the action on these grounds, and charged the plaintiffs with purposely concealing from the defendant grounds on which the plaintiffs based their claim. His Honour would not dismiss the action, but consented to allow an adjournment if Mr. Gilbert were taken by surprise. Mr. Gilbert thereupon elected to proceed. The plaintiffs called their muccadums to prove a promise by the defendant to deliver grain subsequent to the 15th April, but their evidence was not very clear on this point, and one of the muccadums, on cross-examination by Mr. Gilbert, admitted that about the 15th April linseed was rapidly rising, and there was every probability of its continuing to rise, and could give no reason why the defendant should wish to delay delivery. After hearing Mr. Gilbert and the defendant, his Honour expressed his opinion that the plaintiffs, on whom the *onus probandi* lay, failed to prove their claim. Upon this Mr. Jefferson addressed the Court on the case, and mentioned a case that had lately been brought in the same Court by Messrs Finlay, Scott and Co., in which such similar damages were allowed. His Honour stated that in that case the plaintiffs had fully proved their case, which in this case had not been done. A decree was thereupon given for Rs. 150, deposited by defendant in Court, and disallowed the claim of the plaintiffs as to the rest.

SIR W. MEREWETHER.

Sir W. Merewether's long and intimate acquaintance with everything connected with the border tribes and the Khelat State generally must make his representations of great weight and value when these questions come to be carefully considered in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and we have no doubt that the time and opportunity for expounding them will soon present themselves. For accurate knowledge and ripe experience in all these border and other kindred questions, we may safely assert that Sir W. Merewether has probably no equal in India, and it is generally believed that he has come out of the late *imbroglio* in Cabool to Simla, and in a manner moreover which has fully borne out his reputation for prescience in all political matters connected with the Sind Frontier. As a public servant, Sir W. Merewether is essentially a worker, and a hard-worker too. Gifted with an iron constitution which alike defies the heat and cold of Sind—and the former is at times hard to bear—he has seen perhaps more of the extensive district he has so long ruled than any other man in the province. So quietly he has still long may he be! At Kurrachee, He was ever a liberal supporter of all our local charities and of all good local educational institutions, and at all times ready to take the lead and assist with his purse all the public social gatherings of the station. Kind and genial as host, and warm in his friendships, he will long be missed by many of those he has left behind him, and we can now only heartily wish him every happiness and prosperity wherever he may be. It is not unlikely that his services may again be required in this country, places where he has spent the greater portion of his life, and perhaps in a capacity superior to that he has so recently relinquished. When the times shall have become seriously out of joint in Western Asia, and such may happen sooner than we expect, and when our North-West frontier may need the presence of able and experienced military men, we may yet see Sir William Merewether in the front, ready as ever to labour for the Government he has so well served, and for the interest of that country in which he has spent the best years of his existence.—*Beacon.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MORE FIGHTING IN THE SHIPKA PASS.

HEAVY LOSSES OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

(By submarine telegraph.)

(*Special Correspondent* "*Daily News.*")

SHIPKA PASS, Aug. 24.

(The following additional details complete our Correspondent's account of the battle in the Shipka Pass, of which he was an eye-witness.

The fight was on the balance. The Russians as they stood could all but succeed, but not quite. It was an intensely exciting period, and Radetzky was equal to the occasion. I have mentioned that the Jitomer battalions had left two companies in reserve when they marched out from behind the peak. Radetzky realised that fortune was not unkind; that she needed just a little more wooing. He himself took one of these companies; the Colonel of the Jitomer Regiment placed himself at the head of the other; and thus led, the two companies set forward to throw themselves into the fray. Military critics will say that the chief of an Army Corps should not be at the head of a company. The abstract truth of the criticism may be owned, but there are times when specific advantages outweigh conventional and general objections; and a brave leader, with a cool head, may be left to judge for himself if the opportunity has come to commit an error that he may gain a victory. To be headed by the General in command would have inspired the least spirited troops. The soldiers of the Czar want no adventitious encouragement to stimulate in them the ardour for the fray. The Jitomers had been chafing at their inaction, but it was clear that the leadership of their chief thrilled them with increased zeal. Their ringing cheers rose high above the rattle of musketry as they dashed across the grassy slope at the head of the valley, and precipitated themselves into the wood.

Fortune thus energetically wooed, yielded. There was concentric rush on the peak. Its rude breastworks were surmounted; there was some hot bayonet work, and then a tremendous volley of Russian hurrahs told that the Turkish ridge was crowned, and the position won. This attack also was successful, and Radetzky increased his elbow-room in front as well as on the flank. The Turks will no doubt renew the attack to-morrow with fresh troops probably both in front and on the flanks. They are reported as pressing on through the narrow and difficult pass on the east of the Shipka, and leaning down into Trivanes. But I know that the Grand Duke has ordered a brigade to that point with more troops to follow. I know that reinforcements are streaming on to the Shipka position. As I write the first brigade of Lieut. Sviotin's is arriving. Radetzky has broken up the dangerous pressure on his flanks. He means to hold the ridge whence he has expelled the Turks, and he certainly ought to be able to hold it. All danger is not yet over, but the atmosphere looks so much clearer that I think myself safe in living here to despatch this long telegram.

The Turkish troops engaged were nearly all Nizams, trained regulars, who fought admirably. There are very few Turkish prisoners. One avers that Suleiman Pacha has one hundred thousand men, which must be an exaggeration, even if they included the swarms of Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks collected to ravage the country north of the Balkans. I put down the Russian loss to-day at over 1,500 killed and wounded, a large proportion of the small force engaged. The Turks lost perhaps fewer to-day, but in the previous days, when they were attacked, they must have suffered heavily.

During the fighting I spent some time with the surgeons working in the most advanced positions, and should like to bear testimony to their admirable devotion to duty and their skilled dexterity, in their eagerness to assist the wounded, the Russian surgeons somehow neglect the axiom that their quarters should be in a sheltered spot; but indeed on all the ridge it was hard to find a sheltered spot. The Turkish bullets whistled over and through the little group. Indeed one patient received a fresh wound, while the earlier one was being dressed; but the surgeons pursued their duties with a noble courage and disregard of risk. Their kind attention to the wounded and their attention to trifles, such as supplying water, laving burning faces, and administering restoratives, filled me with admiration.

As I leave the position at six o'clock quietude reigns.

SISTOVA, Aug. 27.

Fighting is still going on in the front of the Shipka Pass positions, but Radetzky continues to maintain his ground, although his losses are serious.

If I remember rightly, Kichie Moniplies, in the "Fortunes of Nigel," tore his cloak in his endeavours to conceal the rents in his clothing covered by that cloak. That is what has very nearly happened to the Russians. The military leaders, in their early hurst of success, gained possession of a certain area of Bulgaria. To that area they have clung pertinaciously. They had only so many men to hold the ground in Bulgaria pending the arrival of reinforcements, rendered necessary by the unexpected development of the Turkish fighting strength, and these they have disposed round the edge of the area occupied after the manner of a fence. Now the strength of the fence is only equal to the weakest portion of it, and realising this and dreading Turkish attacks from right and left on Tirnova they kept three bons a body of troops belonging to the 8th Corps, available to strengthen any weak position that might be threatened. There was reason in this, but it was a very dangerous experiment to leave a handful of men to hold the all-important Shipka position beyond easy calling distance of support. When Suleiman Pacha took the village of Shipka there was not a Russian soldier between him on the exposed Shipka position and Tirnova, forty miles away. Reinforcements arrived in the nick of time, but, as explained in my telegram, the safety of the Shipka position was an affair of minutes, and if the Turks had struck all round simultaneously, either the Shipka position must have been left to its fate, or some other section of the fence line must have been seriously endangered.

I think it would have been better policy if the principle of protecting the area once occupied had been abandoned, and the idea of using the Russian forces as a palisade had been abandoned also. They should have been concentrated into one or two central positions, say one strong army at Gorni Studeni, another at Tirnova, with a strong detachment thrown forward into Gabrova to answer the menace of the Shipka Pass position. A mobile army at Gorni Studeni could have struck right or left at the Turkish forces showing themselves in the open, just as in 1814, Napoleon struck out at Schwarzenberg and Blucher. The aim of the Russian army ought not to be to form the Turkish armies in defensive positions, but to tempt them to adventure into the open, and then in the pitched battles conquer them, in accordance with the invariable precedent. I think, however, that the crisis is virtually past, for let us hope that faltering tactics have been abandoned. The arrival of reinforcements, now flowing in steady stream, should enable the Grand Duke to breathe more freely.

I hold to my conviction that the Shipka is safe, and that thus is defeated the great strategic scheme of the Turkish leaders to hem the Russians within the large *tete-de-pont* in Bulgaria with the ultimate intent of driving them over the Danube. How narrow was the escape of the Shipka need not be now closely inquired into, nor what would have been the consequences if the Russians had lost their hold of that critically important point. The next few days will be full of interest. These past I shall expect the Russians to take the initiative in a vigorous offensive policy on both flanks and so relieve themselves from the existing pressure, and having done so, pursue their design of sweeping Bulgaria proper clear of the Turkish armies in the field. It behoves the Grand Duke to rely with greater confidence on the unquestionable excellence of his troops as active fighting men, not alone as mere pieces of palisading, and to pursue a bold and vigorous line of action, even at some risk. The Balkan passes need not be held by strong garrisons, if troops are maintained within easy hail, say at Gabrova, to ensure the safety of the Shipka, at Elena to do the same office by the Hainkoi. The role of invader is vigorous, offensive action, not inactive defence. The spirit and condition of the Russian soldiers are high and satisfactory. They may be relied on to fight a good fight. Let them have their innings.

General Dragimiroff has telegraphed to the Emperor that in six weeks he expects to be fit for duty again.

Colonel Wellesley returns to the Imperial head-quarters to-day.

There are indications that important diplomatic matter are in progress.

VISCOUNT FALMOUTH.

The Boscawens are a fine old Cornish family which has for centuries furnished to the State distinguished soldiers, sailors, and statesmen, and Lord Falmouth was born with the stuff in him to make him a credit to his ancestry, even had he been restricted to that commoner's career to which he seemed born eight-and-fifty years ago. At Eton he was a noted "wet-bob" and won the "pulling sweeps," and while at Christ Church he continued his rowing, and was chiefly instrumental in founding the Henley Regatta. He next read Law at the Middle Temple, married Lady Le Despencer, a maiden baroness in her own right, and turned his attention to his favourite pursuit of agriculture. In this he was very successful, and when, in 1852, he succeeded to the title, on the death of his cousin, he removed his breeding-stock to Tregothnan and still further increased his successes. His cattle and flocks became renowned throughout England, but he has won prizes with them at almost every meeting in the country; and this very year his bull, "the only Jones," swept the board at Bath as the best bull for any breed there.

Lord Falmouth is, however, ever better known as a breeder and owner of racehorses, and in this also his energy and judgment have made him pre-eminent; while the fact that he has for nearly thirty years won races without losing a friend shows him to be possessed of some very rare qualities. When he first appeared on the Turf, it was under the assumed name of "Mr. Valentine," and as such he won the Thousand Guineas in 1862 with "Hurricane," and the Oaks of the following year with "Queen Bertha, on occasion on which he wagered and lost the only sixpence he has ever betted. Throwing up his alias, he now transferred his horses to Newmarket, to which he has ever since remained faithful. He won the Derby with "Kingcraft" in 1870, and again this year with "Silvio," both these horses having, strangely enough, run third for the Two Thousand Guineas previous to the Derby, behind the horses whom they subsequently defeated. Many other victories than these he has achieved, but he eschews handicaps, avoids overworking his two-year olds, and altogether declines to race on a Sunday, thereby depriving himself of all chance of winning any of the great French races.

Lord Falmouth is remarkable as being the one remaining representative of that original idea of horse-racing, which was to pit one man's success against another's in breeding horses; for all the racers which have carried his colours have been bred by himself. Moreover, he has kept his name as a gentleman should, but as few can upon the Turf, entirely free by so much as a whisper of suspicion; and he never bets.

With the qualities of patience, judgment, honesty, and perseverance which he has displayed in these pursuits, he might have made himself foremost and trusted as a leader of men in public affairs; and it is to be regretted that he has never taken an active part in politics, which cry aloud for men of his stamp. As a landlord, however, he has made himself to be loved and trusted, and it was and still is a wonder to the world why he was not, twenty years ago, made Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall.—*Vanity Fair.*

HIGHLY DEVELOPED DETECTIVES.

The strong light which has of late been thrown on the doings of certain of our London detectives has no doubt proved exceptionally interesting to many good people whose opinions on what is "un-English" are a little pronounced, and who, in the alleged conspiracy of these members of the force, will see a remarkable verification of their own predictions of forty years ago. It is nearly that time since the first attempts at instituting a detective force were made, and some of our readers will remember the repugnance which the proposal excited. Collusion with rogues would, it was predicted, be a prolific source of danger in the employment of plain-clothes officers, whose duty it should be to frequent the haunts of criminals, and in various ways to become secretly familiar with every phase of roguery and deceit. The greatest danger predicted, however, was of a different character. It was feared that the formation of a secret police or service might, and probably would, result in a system of espionage on private life so thoroughly "un-English" as to be intolerable in this country. Whatever may be said against the detective force, it can hardly be maintained that this fear has been realised, and in comparing the London detective with the continental officer similarly employed, it is but justice to bear in mind the restrictions which this very decided repugnance to what is "un-English" has necessarily imposed on the operations of the metropolitan detective. Long before London had anything in the shape of a detective police, the capitals of the Continent had elaborated systems which seemed to render those who were at the head of them all but omniscient.

Dr. Colquhoun, in his well-known treatise on London police affairs, tells some remarkable stories illustrating the astonishing efficiency of the Parisian detective system. On one occasion a merchant arriving at the gates of Paris was surprised to find himself confronted by a gentlemanly-looking man, who said he had been waiting for him a long time, and who wished to have the honour of conducting the traveller to M. de Sartin, the Lieutenant of Police. After a little fruitless interrogation the merchant consented to be led to the lieutenant, who received him very politely, and who proceeded to describe the contents of his portmanteau, told him the exact amount of money and bills he had about him, where he was intending to lodge, what time he would probably go to bed, and many other things which the astonished merchant imagined were known only to himself. "And now, sir," continued the police officer, "are you a man of courage?" The merchant considered that he was, and De Sartine proceeded. "To-night, sir," he said, "you are to be robbed and murdered. If you are a man of courage, you must go to your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour; but be careful that you do not fall asleep. Neither will it be proper for you to look under the bed or into any of the closets which are in your bedchamber. You must place your portmanteau in its usual situation near your bed, and discover no suspicion. Leave what remains to me. If, however, you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure a person who shall personate you, and go to bed in your stead." The merchant, after a little conversation, decided to take a personal share in the adventure, and at eleven o'clock went to bed, where he lay in anxious expectation till half-past twelve, when his room door was opened, and three men—one of whom was his own servant—equipped with dark lanterns, daggers, and pistols, proceeded to rifle his portmanteau, after which, according to the lieutenant's information, they were to murder the owner of the property who, as yet, in total ignorance of the means by which he was to be rescued, lay, as may be imagined, in no little trepidation. At the critical moment, when sufficient evidence of their murderous intentions had been elicited, four police officers who had been concealed under the bed and in the closets, suddenly sprung upon the ruffians and secured them. This story Colquhoun affirms he had from a foreign Minister, for some years resident at the French court. Such a feat, even though managed with less histrionic art, would have made a great figure in the annals of London police-magistry, but for every inquisition leading to so important a result, there must necessarily be a great many lines of secret inquiry leading to no result at all; and though Englishman's right very heartily applaud the capture, they would far more heartily denounce inquisitorial peeping and prying which did not lead to a capture.

The Emperor Joseph the Second of Austria was very proud of the perfection to which he had brought his secret police system; and on one occasion was deeply mortified to find that De Sartin's force in Paris was more trustworthy than his own in Vienna. The Emperor's officers had traced to Paris a notorious criminal, who had been guilty of many flagrant acts of violence in the Austrian capital, and the ambassador at Paris was ordered to demand his extradition. De Sartine replied to the inquiries of the ambassador that the individual "wanted" certainly had been in Paris and if it would be any satisfaction to the Emperor he could tell him where he had lodged, and the different gaming tables and other places of amusement to which he had resorted. He had left Paris, however. This, the ambassador knowing, was not possible in the case, he explained the astonishing precision with which all the proceedings of the Austrian police were conducted, and he felt quite sure that the Emperor never would have commanded him to make such an application if the criminal were not actually in Paris. "Do me the honour, sir," replied the Lieutenant of the Paris police, "to inform the Emperor that the person he is looking for left Paris on the 10th of the month. He is now lodged in a back room, looking into a garden, in the third storey of a house, No. 75, in a certain street in his own capital of Vienna. His Majesty will be sure to find him there." To his astonishment, it is said, the Emperor found the delinquent just where the French officer had affirmed that he was lodging, and though the story—according that it relates to a period when there were neither telegraphs nor railways between Paris and Vienna—looks a little like an emanation of the French man's vanity, it cannot, we believe, be disputed that both these anecdotes afford by no means an exaggerated idea of the extraordinary minuteness of information which both the Parisian and Austrian police have, at certain periods of history, possessed, not only with regard to the criminal classes, but with reference to the private movements of, at least, all who were in any way interesting, or whose position and circumstances rendered it possible that they might become interesting.—*Globe.*

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